

people of Ireland are not endangered.

The object of this motion was to assert the principle that ratification of the treaty was in accordance with independence.

Harry Boland, just back from the United States, asked for a vote of thanks for "the magnificent support America has given us."

Boland went into some details with regard to the help America had given Ireland in her struggle. He remarked that Michael Collins a few weeks ago had made a statement about Americans which had placed him (Boland) in an embarrassing position.

Collins interrupted to remark:

"And which every true American appreciates."

Boland continued that he had been sent to America to strengthen the hands of the Irish plenipotentiaries in London and to demonstrate to Great Britain that should the fight be renewed the Irish would be prepared to carry on.

He had gone to float a bond loan for the Irish Republic but, inasmuch as the negotiations were proceeding in London at the time, the flotation had been confined to two localities, the District of Columbia and the State of Illinois. In 1919, when the first bond loan was floated, Boland stated, Illinois collected \$397,000 in twelve months, at a cost of \$50,000. This last year, in one month, Illinois subscribed \$552,000.

Michael Collins, Boland declared, had every reason to know that 5,000 men were ready to come to fight in Ireland, but could not come as a foreign legion because of the American law. Nevertheless, some had come as Eamon de Valera came, and many had fought.

#### BOLAND ADMITS AMERICANS FAVOR TREATY.

Boland added that he was bound to state that the bulk of the American people favored the treaty and that so did the American press, like the Irish press, but the people who had subscribed money looked on it as a betrayal.

Was this treaty a final settlement? Boland asked.

"It is not," replied Collins in a loud voice.

In that case, said Boland, world opinion would be against the Irish if they took the treaty with a mental reservation and then broke it.

In his speech supporting the treaty, Joseph McGrath, who is in charge of the labor movement, said he had done his best in Easter week, 1916, but knew they wouldn't get a republic. He was now five years older than he had expected to be, he remarked amid laughter.

It took more than resolutions to establish a republic, and in fact the Republic had not been effectively established, continued McGrath. They had not carried out their first duties to the people in social policy and had no powers to do it. He read a letter from Alderman Kelly, Lord Mayor-elect of Dublin, one of the members for that city, who had been broken in health in an English prison and could not now attend the Dail sessions. In this letter Kelly said he would vote for the treaty if he were present.

McGrath argued that Eamon de Valera's document, even if it were accepted by the British, would not end the matter or help the republican movement.

#### REVELATION IS PROTESTED BY DE VALERA.

Mr. De Valera rose and protested against McGrath's reference to a document which he author had been prevented from explaining.

It was at this point that McGrath made his revelation as to Boland's mission to America. He was a courier to Prime Minister Lloyd George, together with Boland, when Mr. Lloyd George was in Scotland, he recalled, and on that occasion Boland had said to him:

"I am going back to America on the President's instructions to do an awful thing—to prepare the people of America for something less than a republic."

Rising at this, Mr. De Valera said that in the interest of the nation he could not let that pass. The only chance he saw of getting a republic except by force of arms was the plan of external association, he explained, and he had pointed out definitely that this was less than an isolated republic.

"I have now the face of brass that some others have," continued Mr. De Valera, "and I was honest with the American people. I said the isolated republic would have to be changed into some sort of association, though I knew it might not be agreeable to the greater part of the Irish people, but I wanted something consistent with the position we occupied, and I knew some of the American people wouldn't be willing to see Ireland associated with Great Britain in any way."

Deputy O'Byrne then spoke in opposition to the treaty, and Patrick Brennan of County Clare in support of it.

#### RUSSIANS ORGANIZE COAL AND IRON TRUST

Soviet Promises Loan of 25,000,000 Gold Rubles to Steel Man.

MOSCOW, Dec. 11 (By Mail).—Three of the largest coal and iron properties in the Donets Basin have been organized into a trust by a Russian company which has received a concession from the Government and been promised a loan of 25,000,000 gold rubles or their equivalent. This company is called the Russian Steel Company.

These companies were formerly operated by English, Belgian and French companies, and formed the heart of the Russian industry.

## SURETY COMPANIES UNITE TO PREVENT EXCESSES.

### BONDING OFFICIALS UNANIMOUS THAT CLEAN-UP IS NEEDED TO PREVENT EXCESSES.

#### FREE LANCES ASSAILED.

#### Agents With Power of Attorney Cause Most Trouble, They Declare.

"The bail bond business is the most odious, the most repugnant and the most distasteful of the surety companies' handle, and any action the Legislature or the courts may take to clean it up has my heartiest support, and I believe the support of every other bonding company president," William R. Joyce, President of the National Surety Company, told The Evening World.

This characterization of the business, which now is in the limelight due to revelations that second and third criminal offenders have no difficulty in obtaining bail bonds, was approved by virtually every other executive in the business here. Some, including Mr. Joyce, even went so far as to declare they hoped for something that would deprive them of further bail bonding.

Mr. Joyce not only attacked conditions and abuses which have thrown suspicion upon even the best of surety companies, but also outlined a constructive plan of legislative and judicial action which would remedy the situation and make further offenses impossible. He particularly deplored the custom of granting power of attorney to agents who ply their trade in Magistrate and criminal courts and who, because their remuneration comes in the form of commissions, seek an ever increasing volume of business.

Here are the recommendations made by Mr. Joyce:

Double the number of Judges and avoid congestion in court.

Double the length of sentences made out and discourage criminals.

Double the bond required, making it harder for the criminals to pay the rate and less desirable to the companies to issue bail bonds.

Enact legislation making it compulsory for all bail bonds to be signed in the executive offices of the companies. This would do away with the "power-of-attorney" type of bonds. The record of the offense charged in each case, which is not now known to the executives of the companies, is necessary.

Enact legislation making it necessary that consent of the District Attorney be obtained on every application for a bail bond. The record of the prisoner should accompany this application.

Accept no collateral other than cash, securities and the companies must be certain this cash has not been stolen.

Require companies to report to the District Attorney the kind and amount of collateral or indemnity in every case.

Give a man on bail the same status as if he were in custody.

Make it a criminal offense to solicit bail bonds on public property from any person convicted of a crime or from his attorney.

Do not permit cases against criminals to drag along and die of old age. Important witnesses are bought off, driven away, intimidated with, die or can't be located.

And, as a matter for the surety companies, he urged that they pool their bail bond business with a general office and general agents, such as they had to carry on the business. It is as the fire underwriters and automobile insurance underwriters now have. Rates should be the same for all, and should be determined by the rate of loss.

Mr. Joyce explained that his company never went into even the limited bail bond business, as such, until recently requested by the City Club and the late Mayor Gaynor to help exterminate "straw bondsmen."

It was urged as a civic duty it owed society. This company has no bail bond business, as such, until recently requested by the City Club and the late Mayor Gaynor to help exterminate "straw bondsmen."

"We want no bail bond business if we can avoid it," Mr. Joyce said, and then showed orders he had issued that no bonds be written in crimes of violence or statutory offenses.

"There is a great hue and cry about the bail bond business," Mr. Joyce declared. "But few people realize that it is an inalienable right of every person to be allowed to give bail. Few companies only are in the business for profit. Many bonds are signed only because attorneys insist that no surety company has any right to prejudice any man's guilt."

The trouble lies almost entirely in the fact that there are not enough Judges to try cases promptly and not enough force in the District Attorney's office to run down evidence and properly and promptly prepare their cases for trial.

F. W. Lafrantz, President of the American Surety Company, No. 100 Broadway, also urged strongly increased bail for crimes of violence. While pointing out the legal and constitutional questions involved, Mr. Lafrantz said he felt certain some way could be devised to prevent second offenders from being bailed out. He especially emphasized the danger of admitting a man already out on bail to a second bail.

"Conditions are bad, crime is so rampant that something must be done," he said. "The companies themselves can do a great deal to remedy the situation, but there should be further legislation. A minimum bail for certain offenders in certain cases might be fixed, the Legislature might compel companies to

## STATE CONVICTS 2 IN 1964 LIQUOR CASES IN BROOKLYN

### Eighteen Found Guilty in New York in 1921—5,922 Arrests Made.

Figures made public by District Attorney James E. Ruston of Kings County today show that only two convictions were obtained out of 1964 complaints of violations of the Mullan-Gage Prohibition Enforcement Act from April to Dec. 31, 1921.

All the complaints received have been submitted to the Grand Jury, but \$19 remain to go through court processes.

Of the 1964 cases of alleged violations presented to the Grand Jury 1269 were dismissed—65 per cent in nearly every case dismissed there was evidence of illegal interference with the rights of citizens due to overzealousness on the part of policemen or enforcement officers.

Only 75 cases went to trial. Pleas of guilty were entered in 48 cases, defendants were found not guilty in 26 cases, and, as stated above, convictions numbered two.

"Liquor cases," said the District Attorney, "will be handled the same as other cases. The policy of this office is to give effective administration of the criminal law to all persons alike, with the utmost regard for the rights and liberties of the people. Infractions of those rights will not be tolerated."

Only 233 cases of alleged violations of the Mullan-Gage act were presented to the Grand Jury in Bronx County between April, when the law was adopted, and Dec. 31. Of these 177 were dismissed—55 per cent. The Bronx cases have been pretty well cleaned up only 30 awaiting disposition in the Grand Jury, which threw out 15 convictions and 11 acquittals. Pleas of guilty were made in 39 cases.

In New York County only eighteen convictions were obtained in jury trials out of a total of 454 indictments. The total number of arrests in this county for violations of the Mullan-Gage Act in 1921 was 532.

Magistrates discharged 2,652 defendants in the police courts. They dismissed 1,284 and found 454 indictments. The percentage of dismissals to cases considered was 40. There are 1,308 cases awaiting Grand Jury action.

Of defendants taken to court ninety-four pleaded guilty and were fined. Acquittals after trial numbered seven cases and six cases were taken from the jury by judges because of insufficient evidence and the defendants were discharged.

Cases awaiting jury trial numbered 312. In Richmond County, which takes in all of Staten Island, the police made 74 Mullan-Gage arrests in 1921. All the cases have been considered by the Grand Jury, which threw out fifty-five of them—about 30 per cent. More than 100 indictments await court action. Only one conviction was obtained by the Grand Jury. Seven defendants pleaded guilty and were fined.

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## Watch for Scar on His Face To Apprehend Negro Slayer



LUTHER BODDY

NAME, Luther Boddy;  
ALIAS, Cutler;  
RESIDENCE, 432 Lenox Avenue;  
CRIME, Unlawful Entry;  
AGE, 21 (1921);  
WEIGHT, 125;  
HEIGHT, 5 feet 11 inches;  
HAIR, Black;  
COMPLEXION, Medium Black;  
BORN, Maryland;  
OCCUPATION, Laborer;  
DATE OF ARREST, Dec. 15, 1918;  
OFFICER SCOTT, (38th Precinct);  
REMARKS, Biowinged—Large scar on right side of face.

## NEGRO MURDERER IS BEING TRAILED IN NEW JERSEY

(Continued From First Page.)

negro tenants, Nos. 240-244. Within ten minutes the reserves of the West 68th Street station had surrounded the block, and a constantly increasing force of detectives searched every apartment and every basement and yard.

The entire neighborhood was in turmoil for two hours. The searching parties were nearly through when Detectives William Merle and James Mahoney, assigned to the places of Miller and Buckley in the West 135th Street Station, arrived and insisted that some of the work be done over again for certainty.

No trace of Boddy was found, though two or three men were pulled out of their beds who looked enough like him to have justified the original informant's report.

A similar though less busy center of the 96th Street station of the West side subway when a man ran to the street and told a policeman that he had seen Boddy going into the station entrance. The policeman and his informant got to the platform just as a Lenox Avenue train was pulling out. With the station guards they searched the room, but found no one.

The hunt in New Jersey kept spreading during the night. Capt. Brown of Newark sent fifteen men to work under the direction of the New York detectives. The entire police force of Morristown remained on continuous duty. The railroad police reported as fast as their office could reach them to give them directions.

The detectives sent to Montclair reported they arrived half an hour too late, and that Boddy had been seen hurrying on foot in the direction of the Silver Lake section of Belleville, a short distance from Newark. New York, Newark, and Belleville detectives are to-day combing the negro and Italian quarters of several New Jersey towns.

The photograph gallery at Police Headquarters had turned out 600 prints of Boddy's Rogues' Gallery portraits by noon and undertook to finish 3,000 more by night. At noon the printing office began turning out circulars illustrated by the portraits and fingerprints of the negro, which are to be sent broadcast through the United States. Livery policemen in the city will be furnished with copies of the photographs within twenty-four hours.

The detectives searching in Harlem, most of whom are armed with two revolvers, believe they know Boddy will try to "shoot his way out" if cornered, doubted he was the man seen in New Jersey until his brother, John, Boddy of No. 206 Heckel Street, Belleville, went to the West 135th Street Station last night.

John told the detectives that neither his mother, who lives with another brother in Montclair, nor he knew that Luther had killed the detectives until after he had disappeared from her home at No. 10 Bay Street. He is reported also to have said he not only is willing to let the police in Harlem search his home, but will arrest himself if he gets a chance.

John said that while he was away in New Jersey he treated the police towns and cities, to all of which pictures and descriptions have been sent. Special watch is being kept on one house in Harlem's "Little Africa." Detective Lieutenant Schoenfeld discovered yesterday that Cora Boddy, wife of the fugitive, had been released yesterday from Auburn Prison where she had been in robbery. The police had her watched all the way to Harlem, where a dozen New York detectives boarded the train. They trailed her to a Harlem address and are watching the house in hope Boddy may try to slip in.

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## PASS POLICE CHIEF, HOLD UP STORE AND PASS HIM ESCAPING

### Two Bandits Calmly Get Away With \$255 Under Nose of Town Guardian.

A tall, well dressed stranger in a car driven by a stocky, hard-faced youth directed his chauffeur into the alley beside the Caldwell, N. J., National Bank at 9 o'clock this morning.

The two got out, passed chief of Police Harkey, who was standing in front of the bank, and entered the clothing store of Philip Koenlein, next door.

Once inside the store they showed revolvers to Mr. Koenlein and his clerk and invited them to give up their watches and any money there might be in the safe. Mr. Koenlein turned over to them \$185 in cash, \$60 from the safe in the back office and his gold watch. The clerk contributed \$20.

The strangers then tied the proprietor and the clerk together with twine, walked out the back door, cranked their automobile and drove away, narrowly escaping capturing Chief Harkey's coat tails on the sidewalk crossing.

Two minutes later Mr. Koenlein and his clerk, somewhat rumpled and disturbed, tumbled out of the store and told him the neighborhood news.

The police then tied the proprietor and the clerk together with twine, walked out the back door, cranked their automobile and drove away, narrowly escaping capturing Chief Harkey's coat tails on the sidewalk crossing.

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